

TOKOVIC, Jelena
TOKOVIC, Jelena, dr.

Surgical treatment of osteomyelitic pseudarthrosis of the tibia.
Srpski arh. celok. lek. 82 no.5:651-654 My '54.

1. Decja hirurska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu;
upravnik: prof. dr. Dimitrije Jovcic. (Rad je Urednistvo primilo
4.I.1954 god.)

(OSTEOMYLITIS

*tibia, followed by pseudarthrosis in child, surg.)

(PSEUDARTHROSIS

*tibia, osteomyelitic, surg.)

(TIBIA, dis.

*pseudarthrosis, osteomyelitic, surg.)

MAKEYEV, O.V., prof., otv. reu.; TOKOVYI, N.A., prof., red.;
YEFTIMOV, M.V., dots., red.; BAKHANOV, S.G., red.;
IVANOV, G.M., red.

[Biological role of microelements in the organism of man and animals in eastern Siberia and the Far East; transactions of the conference in Ula-Ude in February of 1962] Biologicheskaiia rol' mikroelementov v organizme cheloveka i zhivotnykh Vostochnoi Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka; trudy konferentsii, g. Ulan-Ude, fevral' 1962 g. Ulan-Ude, Buriatskii kompleksnyi nauchno-issl. in-t, 1963. 162 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Buryatskiy kompleksnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Yefimov, Bakhanova).

MAKEYEV, O.V., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, otv. red.; YEFIMOV, M.V.,
kand. biol. nauk, red.; TOKOVYI, N.A., doktor sel'khoz.
nauk, red.; SKRIPCHENKO, A.F., kand. sel'khoz. nauk,
red.; BAKHANOVA, S.G., red.

[Use of trace elements in the agriculture of Eastern Siberia
and the Far East] Primenenie mikroelementov v sel'skom kho-
ziaistve Vostochnoi Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka. Ulan-Ude, 1962.
(MIRA 17:6)
133 p.

1. Ulan-Ude. Buryatskiy kompleksnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut.

TOKOVOY, Nikolay Akimovich, prof., doktor veter. nauk; ZOLOTUKHIN,
Georgiy Yeremeyevich, kand. fiz. nauk; LYZHIN, K., red.; GIL'-
DEBRANT, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Mineral composition of feeds and its effect on the development and
productivity of animals] Mineral'nyi sostav kormov i vliyanie ego
na razvitiye i produktivnost' zhivotnykh. Krasnoyarsk, Krasnoyarskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 72 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Minerals in food) (Krasnoyarsk Territory—Forage plants)

TOKOVY, V.A. (Leningrad, pos. Pechatnyy, 2, 1910 Leningradskaya, Leningrad)

Basal metabolism in patients with malignant tumors. Rep. on no. 16
no. 10:56-59 1964. (MIRA 18:2)

I. Tz kliniko-diagnosticheskoy laboratorii (zav. - doktor N.F.
Grekh) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (direktor - deystvitaenny
chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Serebrov).

DIKUN, P.P.; KALININA, I.A.; KRASNITSKAYA, N.D.; TOKOVY, V.A.

Absorption of 3,4-benzopyrene from tobacco smoke by various filtering materials. Vop. onk. 11 no.6:86-89 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.V.Lazarev) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Serebrov).

TOKOVY, V.A. (Leningrad)

Content of vitamin B₆ in the urine of healthy people. Klin.
med. 40 no.11:118-128 N°62 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kliniko-diagnosticheskoy laboratorii (zav. - dotsent
I.F.Grekh) Instituta onkologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Serebrov) AMN SSSR.

TOKOVY, V. A.; USOV, D. V. (Leningrad)

Level of vitamin B₆ in the urine in organic diseases of the
stomach. Klin. med. no.6:93-95 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(PYRIDOXINE) (STOMACH--DISEASES)
(URINE--ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY)

TOKOVY, V.N., inzh.

Design and basic indices of the TDT-55 timber skidding tractor.
Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.3:1-3 Mr '65. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Onezhskiy traktorny zavod.

MAKSIMOV, V.P.; TOKOY, I.N.; PETUKHOV, Ye.I.; OLEKSYUK, V.I.

Controlling the losses of reservoir energy in the production of
gas on the Shebelinka gas field. Gaz. delo no.8:8-12 '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Shebelinskoye gazopromyslovoye upravleniye.

RASSADKIN, I. (Moskva); RAKITYANSKIY, V. (Moskva); YEROSHIN, V. (Moskva);
KONCHAYEV, B. (Leningrad); PARADA, V. (Uzbekskaya SSR);
YADRENIKOV, G. (Kurganskaya obl.); KRYLOV, Ye., (Temir-Tau);
PAN'KO (Krasnoyarsk); BALASHOV, V. (Komsomol'sk-na-Amure);
PAVLENKO, S. (Rubtsovsk); TOKOYEV, N. (Kirgizskaya SSR);
ANDRIYENKO, A. (Perm'); TEREKHOV (Tula); KAZAKOV, M. (Baku);
TALBAYEV (Aktyubinskaya obl.); KOPTEVA, T. (Khar'kov); CHERKASHIN,
I. (Izhevsk); BEZDETKO, V. (Alma-Ata); BURKOV (Kurganskaya obl.);
KARPOV A. (Krasnodar); BOGDANOV (Ivanovo); SOZINOV, M. (Gor'kiy)

Is there a need for external fire escape stairs? Pozh.delo
8 no.7:26-27 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Fire escapes)

NEKRASOV, V., podpolkovnik; TOKRANOV, I., kapitan

The battalion's rear. Voen.vest. 40 no.2:43-44 F '61.

(Infantry drill and tactics)

(MIRA 14:2)

TOKMOVSKAYA, N. B., MIKHAILEV, R. V., UKHACHEVA, S. V., and KARUTINA, T. Y.

"Compatibility of polymers in the solid state," a paper presented at the 9th Congress on The Chemistry and Physics of High Polymers, 20 Jan-2 Feb 57, Moscow. Fiber Research Inst., USSR.

B-3,001,395

TOKSIKOVA, Alena, tech. spoluprace BLAHNIKOVA, Dana

Contribution to the method for agglutination reaction in candidiasis. Cas.lek.cesk. 98 no.38:1192-1195 18 S '59.

1. Ustav pro mikrobiologii a imunologii v Plzni, prednosta doc.dr.
V. Wagner.

(MONILIASIS, immunol.)
(AGGLUTINATION)

TAKIBAYEV, Zh.S., akademik; TONKAROV, K.A.

Notes on the theory of fluctuation in the nuclear substance.
Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 21 no.1:39-44 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. AN KazSSR (for Takibayev).

TOKTAREVA, P.G.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756020020-8"

28-58-1-19/34

AUTHORS: Zakharov, B.P., and Toktareva,, P.G., Engineers

TITLE: Standards for Rolled Tool Steel Must Be Improved (Uluchshit'
standarty na prokat iz instrumental'noy stali)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, # 1, pp 48-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors point out, that the "GOST"-standards "1435-54",
"5950-51" and "5952-51" for rolled tool steel must be
amended. Additional requirements for micro-structure are
needed, and allowable defects must be clearly defined.
Metallographic analysis has shown, that one half of the re-
jects in the hardening of cutting tools made of the steel
"USA" and "UOA" were caused by cracks as a result of a
large quantity of non-metallic additives. In the authors
opinion, conditions concerning the listed defects of the
"GOST 801-47"-standard for ball bearing steel, should be
extended to tool steel, until such time as the tool steel
standards can be revised.

There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

RECOMMENDATION

ZAKHAROV, B.P., inzh.; TOKTAREVA, P.G., inzh.

Raise standards for rolled tool steel. Standartizatsia 22 no.1:48-
49 Ja-F '58.

(MIRA 11:2)

(Tool steel--Standards)

TOKTOBAYEV, Azis; GIMMEL'FARB, N.S., red.; BAKHTIYAROV, A., tekhn.
red.

[Increasing the profitability of cotton-growing collective farms] Povyshenie rentabel'nosti khlopkoseiushchikh kolkhozov. Tashkent, Gosizdat UzSSR, 1963. 121 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

TOKTONALIYEV, A.

Significant date. Fin. SSSR 37 no.8:24-29 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Ministr finansov Kirgizskoy SSR.
(Kirghizistan--Economic conditions) (Kirghizistan--Finance)

TOKTOSUNOV, A.

TOKTOSUNOV, A. -- "The Rodents of Kirgizia." Acad Sci Kirgiz SSR. Inst of Zoology and Parasitology. Frunze, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences.)

so: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956

TOKTOSUNOV, A.; AYZIN, B.M., red.; ANOKHINA, M.V., tekhn.red.

[Rodents of Kirghizistan] Gryzuny Kirgizii. Frunze, Izd-vo
Akad.nauk Kirgizskoi SSR, 1958. 169 p. (MIRA 12:3)
(Kirghizistan--Rodentia)

ICK TU - UNIV, A)

KYDYNOV, M., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BATYRCHAYEV, I.; LOPINA-SHENDRIK, M.D.; KALBAYEV, A.; IMANAKUNOV, B.; SULAYMANKULOV, K., kand.khim.nauk; DUYSHENALIYEVA, N.; AKBAYEV, A.; KAZIYEV, K.; GOLOVIN, F.I.; BAKASOVA, Z.; KOVALENOK, Z.P.; SHELUKHINA, N.P.; BUGUBAYEV, A.B., starshiy prepodavatel'; BAYBULATOV, E.B., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; FILIPPOV, N.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MAMBETA-KUNOV, T., aspirant; IMANKULOV, A., aspirant; TURMAMBECHOV, S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MUKHAMEDZIYEV, M.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KONURBAYEV, A.O.; PAK, L.V.; RUDAKOV, O.L.; TOKTOSUNOV, A.; KULAKOVA, R.I.; ASHIRAKHMANOV, Sh., aspirant; ALYSHEBAYEV, B.; SULTANALIYEV, A.; AKHMETOV, K.; POLONOVA, A.P.; NIKITINSKIY, Yu.I.; SHAMBETOV, S.Sh.; DZHUMBAYEV, B.O., nauchnyy sotrudnik; DHUZHININ, I.G., red.; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn.red.

[Papers by junior scientists of the Academy of Sciences of the Kirghiz S.S.R.] Trudy molodykh nauchnykh rabotnikov AN Kirgizskoi SSR. Frunze, 1958. 411 p. (MIRA 12:3)

(Continued on next card)

KYDYNOW, M.---(continued) Card 2.

1. Akademiya nauk Kirgizskoy SSR, Frunze. 2. Institut khimii AN Kirg.SSR (for Kydynov). 3. Kirgizskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Bugubayev). 4. Institut geologii AN Kirg.SSR (for Baybulatov). 5. Institut vodnogo khozyaystva i energetiki AN Kirg.SSR (for Filippov). 6. Otdel fiziki i matematiki AN Kirg.SSR (for Mambetakunov, Imankulov). 7. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN Kirg.SSR (for Turmambetov). 8. Kirgizskiy meditsinskiy institut (for Mukhamedziyev). 9. Otdel pochvovedeniya AN Kirg.SSR (Ashirakhmanov). 10. Institut botaniki AN Kirg.SSR (for Alyshbayev, Sultanaliyev, Akhmetov, Polonova, Nikitinskiy). 11. Institut istorii AN Kirg.SSR (for Dzhimbayev).

(Science--Collections)

TOKTOSUMOV, A. T.

Reproduction, growth and development of the relict suslik
in Kirghizia. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 4 no.1:
41-48 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Kirghizistan—Susliks)

MARCHENKO, P.V.; TOKOVENKO, T.Ya.

Interaction of a thiocyanate complex of niobium with methylene blue. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.7:744-746 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.
(Niobium compounds) (Methylene blue)
(Thiocyanates)

L 17706-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3 RM/JD/JG

S/0073/63/029/007/0744/0746

ACCESSION NR: AP3003997

65
60

AUTHORS: Marchenko, P. V.; Tokovenko, T. Ya.

TITLE: Interaction of thiocyanate complex of niobium with methylene blue

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy Khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 29, no. 7, 1963, 744-746

TOPIC TAGS: methylene blue, thiocyanate, niobium, tartaric acid, molybdenum, titanium, iron, zirconium

ABSTRACT: A study has been made on the interaction of the thiocyanate complex of niobium with a number of thionine dyes of tetramethylthioninechloride or methylene blue. The criterion of complex formation in the system Nb-SCK-MB (methylene blue) was the precipitation of niobium with the dye in presence of thiocyanate. Without the thiocyanate, such complex cannot be obtained. The precipitate resulting from the formation of the complex was floated to the surface with the addition of toluol. The optimum conditions of precipitation of 1×10^{-7} to 2×10^{-3} mole of niobium is: potassium thiocyanate 0.7 to 2.0 mole, methylene blue solution 1×10^{-3} mole, and 2 to 5 moles of HCl. It was found that tartaric acid and small concentrations of H_2O_2 do not interfere with the formation of the triple complex. However, fluorides and oxalic acid lower considerably the degree of niobium

Card 1/2

L 17706-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003997

precipitation. The possibility of application of these substances for the separation of niobium from molybdenum, titanium, iron and zirconium has been also investigated. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 figures.

5
M

ASSOCIATION: Institut obschey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR (Institute of general and inorganic chemistry, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04May62 DATE ACQ: 15Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF Sov: 005 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

BURMISTENKO, V.M.; TOKOVENKO, V.S.; CHERNIV CHENKO, A.I.

Artificial iridescence in microcline-perthite. Dokl. AN SSSR 160
no.1:186-188 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR. Submitted August 5, 1964.

TOKUMTAYEVA, S.

Toward our goal. Mast. ugl. 8 no.11:20 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Brigadir vnutrishakhtnogo transporta shakhty imeni Kirova kombinata Karagandaugol'.

(Coal.mines and mining)

TOKTYBAYEV, A.; AGEDILOV, Zh.; SARINOV, A.

Working the flat part of the Dzhezdy Mine. Gor.zhur. no.8:25-
26 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Dzhezdinskogo margantsevogo rudoopravleniya
(for Toktybayev).
2. Glavnnyy inzh. shakhty No.5 i No.6-bis
Dzhezdinskogo margantsevogo mestorozhdeniya (for Agedilov).
3. Nachal'nik shakhty No.5 i No.6-bis Dzhezdinskogo margantsevogo
mestorozhdeniya (for Sarinov).
(Marganets region (Karaganda Province)--Manganese mines and mining)

AP6029823

IJP(c)

JD/JG

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/008/1467/1476

AUTHOR: Kislyakov, I. P.; Mel'nikov, A. I.; Sokolovskaya, R. V.; Tokunov, O. I.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy
institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

TITLE: Reactions of formation of barium tungstates in solid phases

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 8, 1966, 1467-
1476TOPIC TAGS: tungstate, barium compound, barium oxide, carbonate, CHEMICAL
REACTION

ABSTRACT: Thermal, x-ray phase and chemical analyses were used to study the solid-phase reactions of BaCO_3 with WO_3 , BaCO_3 with $2\text{BaO}\cdot\text{WO}_3$, and BaWO_4 with $3\text{BaO}\cdot\text{WO}_3$. The formation of BaWO_4 begins at 300°C ; a catalytic participation of $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$ in the formation of BaWO_4 is postulated. The reaction of $\alpha\text{-BaCO}_3$ with WO_3 increases markedly at $515\text{-}575^\circ\text{C}$ and in an abrupt manner at 950°C as a result of the formation of a liquid eutectic phase composed of 50 mole % BaWO_4 and 50 mole % WO_3 . The reaction at 950°C does not reach completion in stoichiometric compositions (at a heating rate of 400 deg/hr) up to 1280°C . An increase of BaWO_4 at 950°C . It is shown that when the mixtures $\text{BaCO}_3/\text{WO}_3 > 1$ and $\text{BaCO}_3/\text{BaWO}_4 = 1$ are heated, the reactions of formation of $2\text{BaO}\cdot\text{WO}_3$ and $3\text{BaO}\cdot\text{WO}_3$ occur irrespective of the relative amount

FIG-

SUB CODE?

UDC: 546.431'786

Card 2/2 th

L49178-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WWD/JG/GD
ACC NR: AT6022A80 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0116/0120

AUTHOR: Kislyakov, L. P.; Smirnova, I. N.; Brymov, B. I.; Khomutova, T. V.; Tokunov,
T. V.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov (MFTKOVSKIY BT)
Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii

TITLE: Synthesis and solubility of barium, calcium, and manganese tungstates in
melts of certain salts

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po fizicheskoy khimiil rasplavlenykh solei. 2d.
Kiev, 1963. Fizicheskaya khimiya rasplavlenykh solei (Physical chemistry of fused
salts); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1965, 116-120.

TOPIC TAGS: tungstate, barium compound, calcium compound, manganese compound,
solubility, chemical precipitation, aqueous solution, temperature dependence,
recrystallization

ABSTRACT: Manganese tungstate was prepared by precipitation from aqueous solutions
of MnCl₂ and Na₂WO₄, and MnWO₄·2H₂O was obtained. A study of the solubility of
dehydrated MnWO₄ in Na₂WO₄ and Na₂WO₄ + 20% NaCl melt showed it to be strongly tem-
perature-dependent. Three different types of MnWO₄ crystals corresponding to three
different regions of crystallization were obtained. Manganese tungstate was also pre-
pared in the melt via the reaction Na₂WO₄ + MnCl₂ → 2NaCl + MnWO₄, and the product did
not differ from that prepared by recrystallization. Barium tungstate was obtained by

Card 1/2

L 42178-66

ACC NR: AT6022480

precipitation from dilute aqueous solutions of BaCl_2 and Na_2WO_4 . A microvisual-poly-thermal method was used in studying the solubility in the $\text{BaCl}_2\text{-BaW}_4$ system at high temperatures. Coarsely crystalline BaW_4 was prepared by recrystallizing dehydrated BaW_4 in molten BaCl_2 and also by the reaction $\text{BaCO}_3 + \text{WO}_3 \rightarrow \text{BaW}_4 + \text{CO}_2$ in the same medium. Calcium tungstate was obtained in similar fashion. Its solubility in CaCl_2 at high temperatures was determined. Attempts to crystallize CaW_4 from CaCl_2 melt showed this method to be inappropriate in air (the CaW_4 crystals contained excess CaO). Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 23Aug65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

ms
Card 2/2

RAFAILOVA, Kh. Kh.; TOKUNOVA, A. I.; FEDULOVA, M. N.; SHABUNINA, T. A.

Some results of an operative check of the accuracy of experimental forecasts of fields of pressure for each of three days.
Trudy TSIP no.119:98-103 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Atmospheric pressure)

NASKIDASHVILI, I.A.; GVAKHARIYA, V.M.; GORDADZE, G.P.: TOKVI, I.G.

Gamma-ray relay with a magnetic amplifier. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.-
Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekhn.inform. no.4:43-44 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)
(Electric relays)

KYUBLER, O.A., inzh., red.; UFIMTSEV, G.N., inzh., red.; GRIGOR'YEV,
P.G., red.; TOL', A.O., red.; MUNITS, A.P., red., izd-va;
BOROVNIK, N.K., tekhn.red.; SOLNTSEVA, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Unified standards for planning and survey work paid by a piece-rate] Edinyye normy vyrabotki na proektnye i izyskatel'skie raboty,
oplachivayemye sdel'no. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit.
i stroit.materialam. Pt.2. [Industrial buildings and structures] Pro-
myshlennye zdaniia i sooruzheniia. 1958. 86 p. Pt.4. [Interior sani-
tary-engineering installations for buildings and structures] Vnute-
rennie sanitarno-tehnicheskie ustroistva zdanii i sooruzhenii. 1958.
50 p. Pt.5. [Making estimates] Smetnye raboty. Pt.6. [Blueprinting]
Kopiroval'nye raboty. 1958. 44 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroi-
tel'stva. (Building--Production standards)

ECKSTEIN, Z.; TOLAK, J.

On the properties and fungicidal activity of aryloxyalkane-hydroxamic acids. Pt. 6. Bul chim PAN 11 no.12:671-675 '63.

1. Department II of Organic Technology, Technical University, Warsaw. Presented by T. Urbanski.

BARNA, V.; TOLAN, I.; BUCHWALD, S.; SINGELEVICI, P.

Drying of human milk by lyophilization and use of this preparation
in dietary treatment of infants. Cesk. pediat. 16 no.9:839-840 S '61.

(MILK HUMAN)

PIRAU, T.; IVAMOF, A.; SERBAN, Doina; BARNA, V.; TOLAN, L.; TECSA, D.; SIGHETI, I.

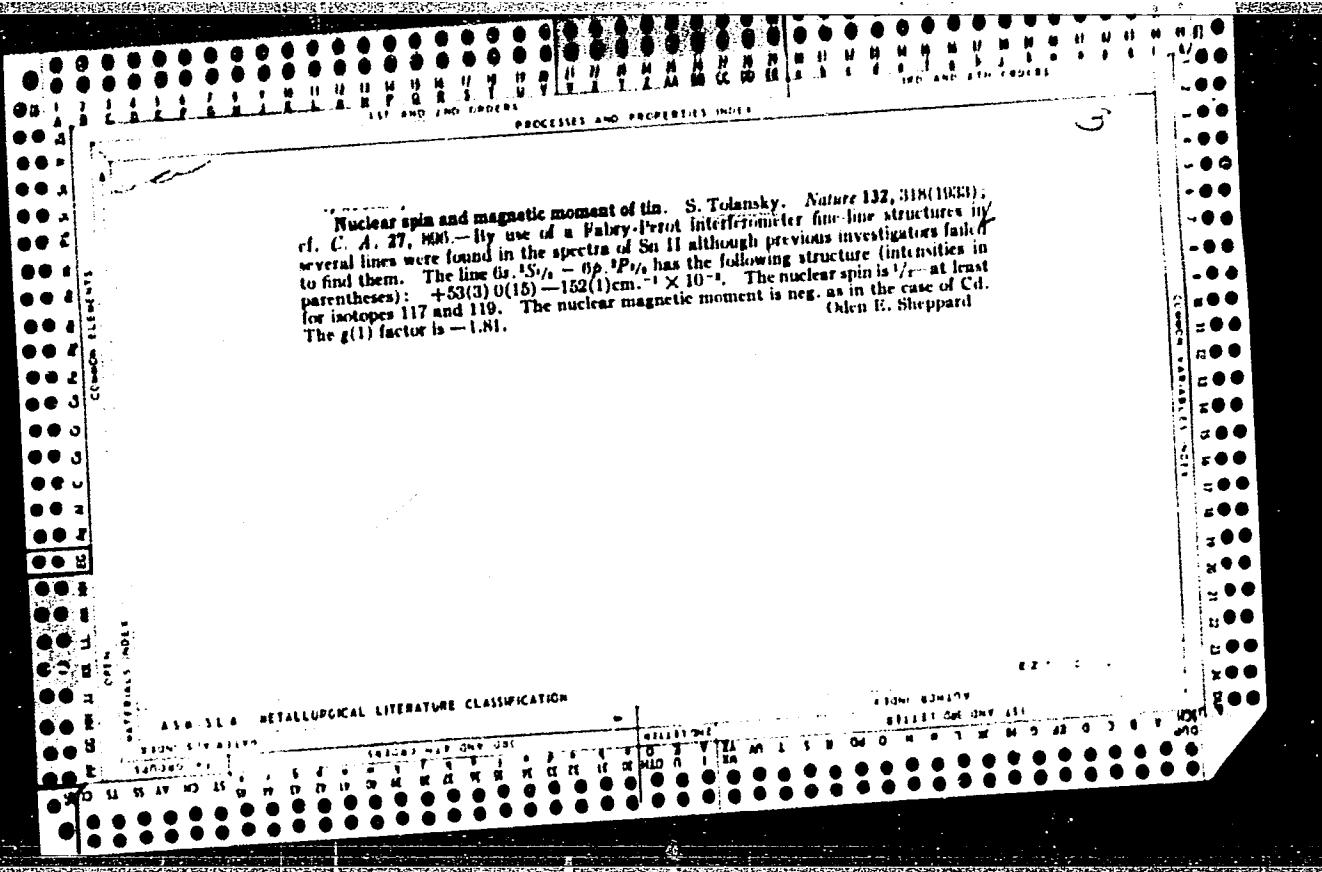
Research on the strain lysotypy of pathogen staphylococci isolated from
a group of dark type children. Microbiologia (Bucur) 6 no.1:56-57 Ja-F
'61.

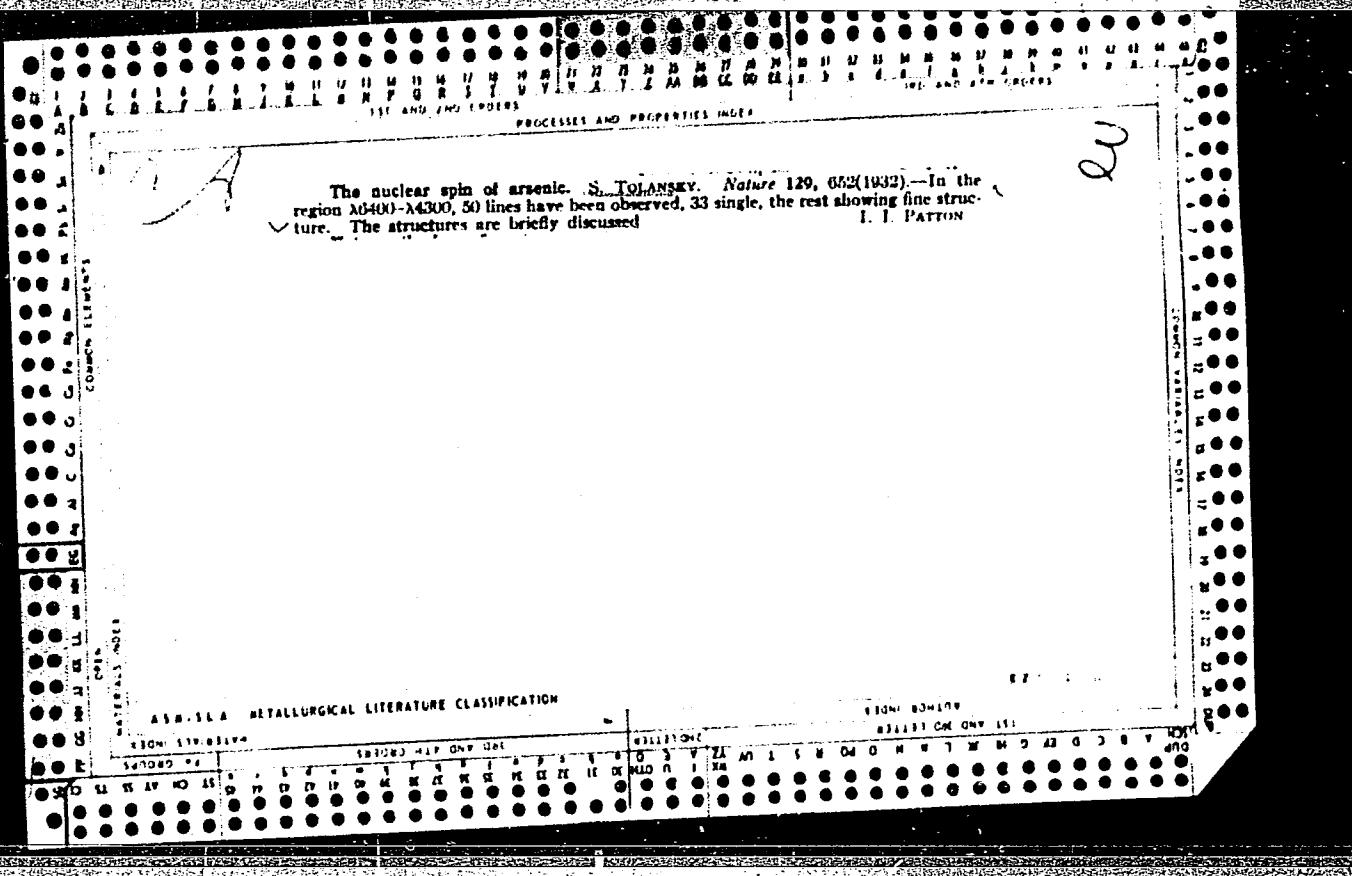
1. Institutul de igiena, Cluj (for Pirau, Ivanof, Serban). 2. Casa copi-
lului, Cluj (for Barna, Tolan, Tecsa, Sigheti).

*

TOLANSKIY, S.; STRIGANOV, A.R. [translator]; LANDSBERG, G.S., akademik,
redaktor; TELESNIK, N.L., redaktor; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[High resolution spectroscopy] Spektroskopiia vysokoi razreshaiushchei sily. Per. A.R.Striganova, pod red. i s predisloviem G.S. Landsberga. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1955. 436 p.
(Spectrum analysis) (MIRA 8:7)





BARSAMAN, S.T.; TOIAPCHYAN, L.S.; PIKALOVA, V.N.

Dielectric properties of some polydivinyl acetals. Dokl. AN Arm.
SSR 40 no.2:101-106 '65. (MIFI 12:5)

1. Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya fiziko-tehnicheskaya
laboratoriya AN ArmSSR. Submitted July 8, 1964.

Odicioi, judecata Mures, ROMANIA.

Reconditioning parts of agricultural machines and tractors
in the Odiciei Machine-Tractor Station, in the Mures-Autonomia
Maghiara region. Msc electricf agric 9 no.5350-56 164.

1. Odiciei Machine-Tractor Station (for Tolcar).
2. C.P.L., Targu Mures Machine-Tractor Station (for Marinesti).

TOLCHAN, A.Ya.

Network coupling. Probl. pered. inform. no.17:3-8 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

TOKAROVSKIY, D.I., inzh.

Using the features of induction drives of winches to eliminate accidents during lowering and hoisting operations with suspended mining equipment. Shakht.stroi. 8 no.3:11-13 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut podzemnogo i shakhtnogo stroitel'stva.

CSOGOR, St., dr.; PALFFY, B., dr.; TOKES, R. dr.

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ZAKRZHEVSKIY, Yevgeniy Bronislavovich; VASIL'YEVA, Lidiya Georgiyevna;
TOKIN, I.B., red

[Fluorescence microscopy in clinical hematological studies]
Luminestsentnaja mikroskopiia v kliniko-gematologicheskikh
issledovaniakh. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1963. 86 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

NERSESOV, I.L.; TOKMULIN, M.Kh.

Graphic method for the selection of frequency-amplitude and
phase characteristics of a seismic channel. Trudy Inst.fiz.
Zem. no.32:20-33 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

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Graphic determination of the attenuation constant. Trudy Inst.
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NESGOVOROVA, Yelena Dmitriyevna, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KAAZIK, Paul' Yul'iusovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; SHARAKHIN, Vladimir Nikolayevich, assistant; ZABOROVSKIY, Sergey Alekseevich, assistant; BORISOV, Al'bert Petrovich, assistant; TOKOV, Mikhail Ivanovich, assistant

Frequency system for regulating the angular velocity of an asynchronous motor with fan load and auxiliary power supply. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; elektromekh. 8 no.9:966-975 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra elektricheskikh mashin Leningradskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Nesgovorova, Kaazik, Borisov, Tokov). 2. Kafedra elektrooborudovaniya promyshlennykh predpriyatiy Leningradskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Sharakin, Zaborovskiy).

TOKOV, I.N.; OLEKSYUK, V.I.; GERISH, P.A.

Present status of the development of the Shebelinka field. Gaz. delo
(MIRA 18:9)
no.7:6-11 '65.

1. Shebelinskoye gazopromyslovoye upravleniye.

L 5595-66 EPA/ETC(m)/EWP(f) WW
 ACC NR: AP5027282

SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/65/000/005/0124/0126

AUTHOR: Soloukhin, R. I. (Novosibirsk); Toktomyshov, S. Zh. (Novosibirsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: Temperature measurements behind a detonation front in gases

51
B

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 5, 1965, 124-126

TOPIC TAGS: detonation, combustion, propulsion, measurement method

ABSTRACT: Temperature measurements by this method are based on photometry of two hydrogen lines (H_{β} and H_{γ}). The spectrograph used (ISP-51)* had a resolution $\Delta\lambda \approx 2 \text{ \AA}$. This method has several advantages. There are no errors from color temperature measurements of the comparison source. Most of the chemical reactions of practical interest involve hydrogen atoms. The relaxation times of atomic hydrogen are small, permitting inertialess recording of thermal changes with time. Transitions in the Balmer series for hydrogen can be calculated with sufficient accuracy. The gas temperature is calculated from the following equation:

$$T = \frac{E_2 - E_1}{2,3k} \left(\lg \frac{I_1}{I_2} - \lg \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \frac{g_1}{g_2} \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right)^{-1}$$

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ACC NR: AP5027282

where E_1 (in ev) is the energy of the upper level, I_1 is the line intensity determined from the luminous flux ($\sim 2 \text{ \AA}$), g_1 is the statistical weight of the level, A_1 is the probability of the transition. Accordingly

$$\delta T = \delta x \frac{kT}{E_s - E_1} \quad \left(x = \frac{I_1}{I_s}, \delta x = \frac{\Delta x}{x}, \delta T = \frac{\Delta T}{T} \right)$$

Control experiments showed that $\delta x \leq 3\%$. Consequently $\delta x \approx 2\%$, i.e., $\Delta T \sim 80\text{C}$ when $\Delta E = 0.5 \text{ ev}$ and $T \leq 4000\text{K}$. Measurements of the temperature behind the detonation front in acetylene-oxygen mixtures show good agreement with calculated values. This method appears suitable for inertialess measurements between 4000 and 5000K, with an accuracy of 2% of the measured magnitude and < 0.5 usec lag. Comparison with gas-pressure data and evaluation of blackbody emissivity of the combustion products are given. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 formulas. [VS]

SUB CODE: FP/ SUBM DATE: 20Mar65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS:

4137

Card 2/2

RS

IVANOVA, Ye.G.; SKOMOROVSKAYA, N.I.; TOKUNOV, V.I.; ASFANDIYAROV, F.A.

Using nonionogenic surfactant additives to water when drilling
in producing strata. Bureniia no.3:23-25 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

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ZAKHAROVA, N.M.; TOKUNOVA, A.I.

Results of testing the quantitative method of determining the
date of the beginning of a natural synoptic period. Trudy TSIP
no.138:54-62 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

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Tolant, Sh. N., Drinberg, A. Ya and Fundyler, B. M. "Investigations of the transformation of complex esters of polyatomic alcohols into trimeric polymers," (In the headings: V. M. Fundyger), In the symposium: Investigations in the field of complex-molecular compounds, Moscow-Leningrad, 1949, p. 172-81, - Bibliog: 8 items.

SO: U-5241, 17 December 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 26, 1949)

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CHYAN, L.S.; MOKLYAN, N.M.

Dielectric loss, dielectric constant, and the effective dipole
moment of polydimethylvinylethynylcarbinol. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 37
no.1:7-13 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

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laboratoriya AN Armyanskoy SSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Armyanskoy
SSR (for Kocharyan).

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TOLAR, F.

Mechanization by welding. p. 212.

STROJIRENSKA VYROBA. (Ministerstvo tezkeho strojirenstvi, Ministerstvo presneho strojirenstvi a Ministerstvo automobiloveho prumyslu a zemedelskych stroju) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 7, no. 5, May 1959.

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eigenvectors in $[n_1 n_2 n_3]$ and $[nlm]$ representations. Chekhosl
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1. Faculty of Technical and Nuclear Physics, Czech Higher
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School of Technology, Prague.

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102 no. 38:Lek. ved. zahr. 9:174-181 20 S '63.

1. Biologicky ustav fakulty všeobecného lekarství KU v Praze,
prednosta MUDr. et RNDr. B. Sekla.
(GENETICS, HUMAN) (STATISTICS)

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Methods of karyotype determination. Acta univ. Carol. [med]
(Praha): Suppl. 18:99-104 '64.

1. Ustav obecne biologie fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Uni-
versity Karlovy v Praze (prednosta: prof. dr. B. Sekla).

TOLAR, Vojtech

SURNAME, Given Name

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: Docent, MD

Affiliation: /not given/, Gottwaldov-Zlin

Source: Prague, Vnitri Lekarstvi, Vol VII, No 6, June 61, pp 702-703

Data: "Conference of Preventive Medicine and the Present State of Socialist Health Care."

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756020020-8

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Problem in registration of diseases. Cesk.nemoc. 16 no.2:42-49 Feb 51.
(CML 20:8)

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TOLAROVA, Z.

"Hydrogen as the cause of porosity of aluminum and its alloys." Slevarenstvi, Praha,
Vol. 2, No. 6, June 1954, p. 162.

SO: Eastern European Accesions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

Hydrogen as the cause of porosity of aluminum and its alloys. A. V. Goryain and Zdena Tchurova (Zdenka V. I. Vojtova) [Bulgarian], Sov. Metal., No. 7 (1954)

With summary. The authors review the detrimental effects and the origin of H in Al and its alloys and describe the various extraction methods for the destr. of H in pure Al and in aluminum. H in Al and its alloys is in the form of AlH and on the surface of the metal in the form of Al(OH). At high temp. the following reactions take place: $2 \text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 \rightarrow 2 \text{Al} + 3 \text{H}_2$ and $2 \text{AlH} \rightarrow 2 \text{Al} + \text{H}_2$. These reactions take place not only above the m.p. of the metal but also during casting and solidification; entrapping of gas bubbles in casting is the cause of gas unsoundness. Destr. of H by Li in Al of 99.5% purity gave in a typical example the following results: at 20° , 1.5; at 300° , 3.9; at 400° , 2.7; at 500° , 21.6; at 600° , 10.1; and at 700° , 1.5, i.e., about 17.07 ml./100 g. of Al. Frank J. Hendel.

M 3V

16135* (Hydrogen as the Cause of Porosity in Aluminum
and Its Alloys.) Vadík jako příčina porovitoed tlaků u
leho sítin. Antonín Fiala and Zdeněk Tolka, Slezáckostí, v
2, no. 6, June 1954, p. 162-167.
Vacuum extraction and additions of S_2Cl_2 were used to trace
formation of blow holes. Tables, graph, photographs, diagram.

DJ
yfsl
①

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New stone crushing machine. Put' 1 put.khoz. 6 no.12:15
'62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Stone crushing industry--Equipment and supplies)

TOLASOV, M.A., inzh.

Is Comrade Kobets right? Put' i put.khoz. no.10:43
0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Ballast (Railroads))

С.А.АЛАБУЕВА

12561* (Characteristics of Germanium Diodes of the DG-Ts Type.) Kharakteristika germaniovых диодов типа DG-Ts.
A. Azul'jan and S. Tolbacheva, Radio, 1954, no. 5, May, p.
39-41.

Comparison with diode tubes; advantages; and sensitivity to
heat. Graphs, table.

9-27-57415

USSR

Carbonate anodization of aluminum alloys. III. Kinetics of accumulation of the aluminum ion in the anodic space of a carbonate bath. A. F. Boguyavlen'skii and G. N. Tol'berg. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 27, 1257-62 (1954). *C.A.* 42, 1826f. --The effect of the c.d., temp., and Na₂CO₃ concn. on the protective quality of the film formed on duralumin was assessed by the accumulation of (a) Al⁺⁺⁺ in the anolyte and (b) the "equiv. film"; the latter was defined as the difference between the Al₂O₃ found on the basis of coulometric and chem. analyses. Plots of *a* and *b* vs. the time (min.) of electrolysis rose with time up to 60 min., c.d. up to 0.4 amp./sq. dm., temp. up to 60°, and Na₂CO₃ concn. up to 10%. The *a* curves, i.e. the rate of Al₂O₃ formation, were in all cases (except those at 15°) above the corresponding *b* curves. The 2 families of curves intersected at about 20-30 min., above which the trend was reversed, i.e. the equiv. film formation was more rapid than the formation of Al₂O₃. These results supported previous conclusions that the best film was obtained after 20-30 min. electrolysis in a 5 mole % Na₂CO₃ soln. (1)

BOGOYAVLENSKIY, A.F.; TOL'BERG, G.N.

Kinetics of Al^{++} ion accumulation in the anodic space of a carbonate bath. Zhur.prikl.khim. 27 no.12:1257-1262 D '54. (MLRA 8:2)
(Aluminum) (Carbonates) (Electrolysis)

TOLBERG, G.N.

V
•(III). Kinetics of the Accumulation of Al^{+3} Ions in the Anodic Space of Carbonate Baths. A. F. Bezovoyevsky and G. N. Tolberg [Zhur. Priklad. Khim., 1954, 27, (12), 1257-1262]. [In Russian]. Cf. B., ibid., 1947, 20, 632, 613.
Specimens of Duralumin DT-16 (Cu 3.74, Mg 0.9, Si 0.2, Fe 0.43%) sheet, 1 mm. thick, area 0.264 dm.², were anodized in Na_2CO_3 soln., the quantity of electricity used being measured with a Cu coulometer and the Al^{+3} content of the anode space determined after various intervals. Tests at 30° C. in 5% Na_2CO_3 soln., with bath voltages of 50-80 V. and c.d. of 0.1-0.4 amp./dm.², showed that in the initial 20-30 min. the speed of dissolution of the anode exceeded the rate of formation of the "equivalent film" (i.e. the difference between the amount of Al_2O_3 formed—calculated from the quantity of electricity passed—and that which dissolved in the bath), but after this period the latter became the greater. Since the previous work indicated that the best films were produced on anodizing for 20-30 min., the presence of Al^{+3} ions in the anolyte must be necessary. As the c.d. was increased, the initial discrepancy between the two rates increased, as did the protective value of the film. The current efficiency of the film-forming process fell from 62.8 to 44.9% as the c.d. increased from 0.1 to 0.4 amp./dm.². Tests at 15°-60° C. showed that at increased temp. the bath rapidly became saturated with Al^{+3} ions; the protective value of the film was greatest for baths at 30° C. Other experiments at 0.3 amp./dm.² and 30° C. with baths contg. 2-15% Na_2CO_3 showed that increasing the concentration increased both the rate of accumulation of Al^{+3} ions in the bath and the limit of saturation; coatings prepared in 5% soln. had the greatest protective value. The optimum conditions chosen previously have been confirmed; under these conditions the rates of dissolution and film formation are equal.—G. V. E. T.

(1)

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SOV/103-21-1-11/22

AUTHOR: Tolchan, A. Ya. (Moscow)

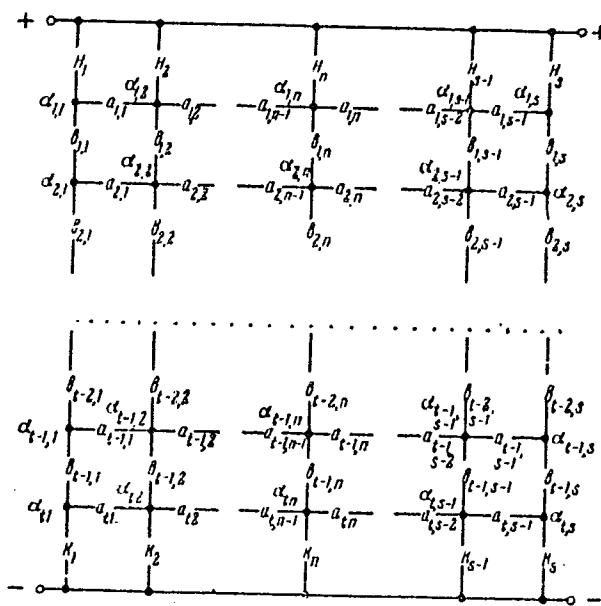
TITLE: On the Subject of Designing Bridge Circuits by Means of the Short-Circuit Method

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1960, Vol 21, Nr 1,
pp 82-92 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the study of the network structure a general bridge circuit is presented. On the basis of analysis of the entire network, sufficient outlines are given for the design of a bridge circuit using the short-circuit method. The analysis is made for planar systems and plane networks. Figure 1 shows a "complete network" with notations. A "complete network" is a rectangular network with an equal number of cells in all rows of the same direction. In each side of each cell one element is placed. All nodes of the two opposite sides are connected with the input and output nodes, i.e., with the input and output pole bars. The series of longitudinal elements placed in parallel to the pole bars are called rows.

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Fig. 1.

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The series of transverse elements placed perpendicular to the pole bars are called columns. The initial and final elements are denoted by H and K, respectively. The nodes of the network are denoted by $\alpha_{i,n}$, where i is number of the row of longitudinal elements, and n is number of the column of transverse elements. Each bridge system can be transformed into a complete network. To this purpose the elements connected between two nodes in series-parallel are replaced with one element. New elements are also introduced: the elements which equal zero replacing the breaks of the network, and the elements equal to unity replacing connecting conductors. Certain examples of the transformation of a network are given. The following notations are introduced: The network consists of t rows of longitudinal elements and of s columns of transverse elements. In the cell placed at the point of intersection of the column H_n and row K_p , the complete expression is written for structure of the

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network connecting nodes α_{in} and α_{tp} and denoted by Π_{np} . First, the network Π_{np} must be represented as a sum of networks consisting only of elements connected in series. Each component network of this type is called an elementary network and is denoted by π_{np} . The arbitrary bridge system generally represents a certain middle part $f(a_{ij}, b_{mn})$ connected to the input and the output nodes through initial and final elements (see Fig. 3a). Figure 3b shows the dissection of the bridge system by its initial and final elements. This diagram represents a set of parallel circuits each of them consisting of the middle part $f(a_{ij}, b_{mn})$ and of corresponding initial and final elements. Analysis of a complete network: Let Π_{ij} be a network connecting nodes $\alpha_{l,i}$ and $\alpha_{t,i}$ and let Π_{ij} represent the sum of all possible networks π_{ij} connecting these nodes.

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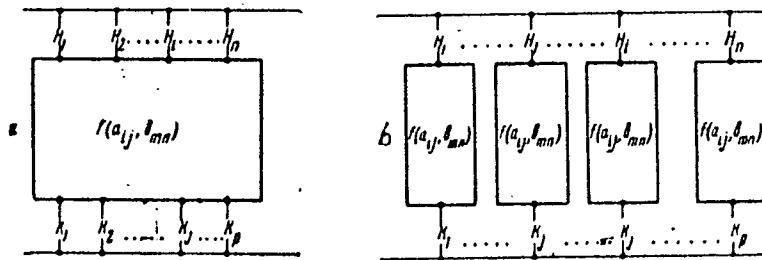


Fig. 3.

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Fig. 4.

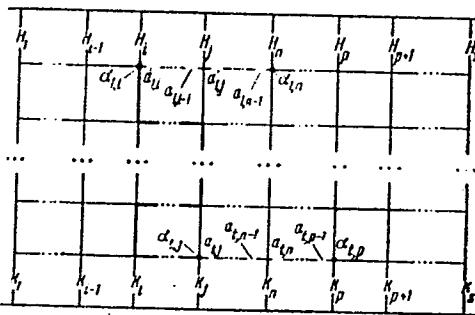


Figure 4 shows the complete network in which two pairs of nodes: the first pair $\alpha_{1,i}$ and $\alpha_{t,j}$, and the second pair $\alpha_{1,n}$ and $\alpha_{t,p}$ are arbitrarily chosen. Then the following theorem may be formulated: Theorem: In a certain elementary network π_{ij} of the network

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Π_{ij} a substitution of elements of the set of longitudinal elements connected in the first row between nodes a_1 and $a_{1,n}$ and in the t -th row between nodes $a_{t,j}$ and $a_{t,p}$ is made by all the absent elements of the set. Then, the new obtained elementary network will represent any link π_{np} belonging to Π_{np} . This transformation is called a "replacement operation from π_{ij} to π_{np} " for two pairs of nodes of the first and the t -th rows. When this transformation is made for all networks π_{ij} of Π_{ij} , then a "replacement operation from π_{ij} to π_{np} " takes place. On Fig. 4 one of the networks π_{ij} is shown by a heavy line.

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The result of this operation depends on the movement of

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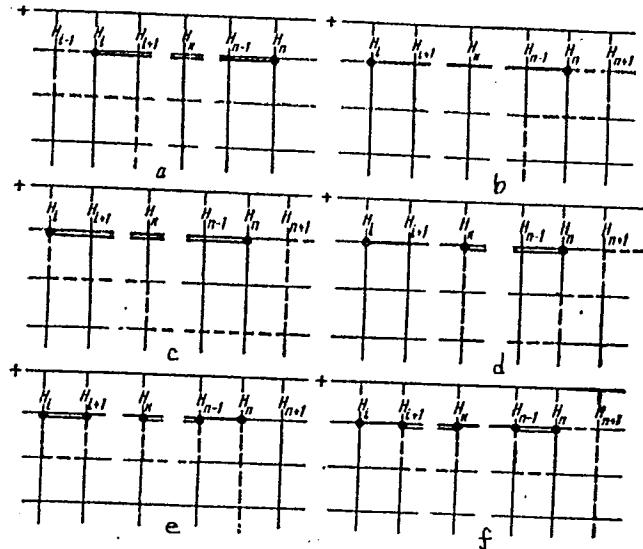
the initial elementary network π_{ij} near the first and t -th rows. Figure 6 shows all possible movements of the elementary network π_{ij} near the first row of the main network. The initial elementary network is shown by a dotted line, and the part of the elementary network passing through the elements taking part in the replacement operation is shown by a heavy line. On Fig. 6a, b, the elementary network starts from a node of the range $\alpha_{1,i} - \alpha_{1,n}$ and does not return to the first row.

On Fig. 6c, d, the elementary network returns to the first row of the longitudinal elements passing the node in the interval $\alpha_{1,i} - \alpha_{1,n}$. On Fig. 6e, f, the elementary network returns many times to the first row, in the range of nodes $\alpha_{1,i} - \alpha_{1,n}$. It is proven that all these features have no influence on the replacement operation. The general features of the complete networks are formulated. The arbitrary bridge circuit is

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Fig. 6.

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a particular form of the network. Sufficient directions are given for the design of the bridge circuit using the short-circuit method. These consider individual, component, and elementary networks participating in the initial structural formula $F(H, K, a, b, \dots, w)$. Thus, the middle part, $f(a_{ij}, b_{mn})$ (see Fig. 3a), and the conditions for connecting the initial and the final elements are determined. The practical design of the bridge circuit using the short-circuit method is outlined in a general form, and it is illustrated by an example. The structural equation is given in the form

$$\begin{aligned} F = & a \{b(\bar{g}\bar{l} + m) + c(e\bar{h}l + gm) + l[e + h(\bar{e} + \bar{g})] + m(\bar{e}\bar{g} + h)\} + \\ & b \{l(eh + \bar{e}) + m(h(e\bar{g} + g) + \bar{e}\bar{g})\} + c(l\{g(eh + \bar{e}) + \bar{g}h\} + hm) = ab\bar{g}\bar{l} + \\ & + abm + acchl + acgm + acl + a\bar{e}hl + a\bar{g}hl + ae\bar{g}m + ahm + behl + bel + \\ & + bg\bar{h}m + b\bar{g}hm + b\bar{e}gm + ce\bar{g}l + c\bar{e}\bar{g}l + c\bar{g}hl + chm. \end{aligned}$$

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It consists of 42 elements. After making multiplications, it is shown that this equation is a sum of 18 elementary circuits. Two conforming tables are set up and the properties of the system are discussed. On Fig. 7a the bridge diagram is shown corresponding to the equation of the middle part of the network obtained in the form:

$$f_{b_{nlk}} = eh + \bar{e} + \bar{a}g + g\bar{g}h_1 + aeg\bar{h}_1$$

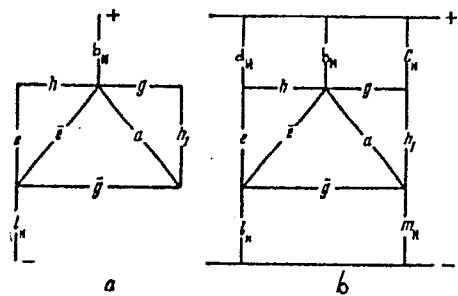
On Fig. 7b the final form of the bridge scheme is shown. There are 7 figures; and 1 Soviet reference.

SUBMITTED: April 18, 1959

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On the Subject of Designing Bridge Circuits by Means of the Short-Circuit Method

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SOV/103-21-1-11/22



Card 12/12 Fig. 7.

ACCESSION NR: AT4008644

S/2945/63/000/015/0042/0060

AUTHOR: Tolchan, A. Ya.

TITLE: A method of optimizing the structure of communication networks

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut problem peredachi informatsii. Problemy* peredachi informatsii, no. 15, 1963. Sistemy* raspredeleniya informatsii. Opoznnaniye obrazov, 42-60

TOPIC TAGS: communication network optimization, continuous descent method, alfa sequence, regular beta sequence, regular transition, optimization scheme, regular t sequence, optimization process, block diagram, communication network, network optimization, optimal network structure, data transmission

ABSTRACT: The method described is based on formulation of the optimization problem treated by the author in an earlier paper (Prob-

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lemy peredachi informatsii, no. 11, AN SSSR, 1962), in which all the concepts and premises are defined. Optimization is with respect to cost, and the initial data are the results of investigations of the message carrying capacity of the initial data transmission system. The optimization system is based essentially on defining the set of possible paths that the message can take in the system and the corresponding costs of realizing each possible path, and on optimizing the system by the continuous descent method. The different procedure steps are outlined. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 123 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut problem peredachi informatsii AN SSSR (Institute of Information Transmission Problems, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 23Jan64

ENCL: 00

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NO REF Sov: 001

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